

the ground, and that all of these men believe that, from the nature of the soil, water can be secured for the use of the stock by a system of storage reservoirs at a comparatively small expense.

In this connection he suggests that Inspector Graves be directed to examine the sections of country mentioned with the view to the establishment of a number of small storage reservoirs, as from his experience and knowledge of such work he would be able to judge whether or not such a system would be practicable and meet the requirements of the Navajoes for watering their herds.

He states that while it would be desirable to extend the lines of the reservation as recommended by Acting Indian Agent Williams, under date of May 7, 1898, and himself, he knows at the same time that it would be very objectionable to the citizens of Coconino County, and having discussed the whole matter with the leading citizens of that county and obtained their consent to accept the Little Colorado River as the southern boundary line of the proposed extension, he respectfully recommends that the reservation be extended on a line due west from the southwest corner of the Moqui Reservation to the Little Colorado River, thence down said river to the eastern boundary line of the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, thence north on the boundary of said forest reserve to its northeast corner, thence west along the north boundary of said reserve to the Colorado River, thence up the Colorado River to the Navajo Indian Reservation, embracing, as indicated, a tract of country of about 40 by 50 miles, containing 1,280,000 acres, approximately.

The proposed extension is indicated by heavy blue pencil mark on the map of Arizona, herewith transmitted for convenient reference.

For convenience I submit below, in schedule form, the names of the 20 Mormons who have settled within the proposed extension of the reservation, and the estimated value of their respective improvements:

1. David Brinkerhoff .....	\$9,000
2. Lydia Brinkerhoff .....	150
3. Emma E. Foutz and J. L. Foutz .....	2,550
4. Susan C. Foutz .....	900
5. W. J. Hunt .....	2,400
6. Ernest A. Lee .....	2,700
7. H. W. Despain .....	1,700
8. Fred Tanner .....	2,325
9. Seth Tanner .....	1,775
10. Annie M. Tanner .....	1,200
11. Joseph Tanner .....	4,725
12. John Tanner .....	2,325
13. Stephen Heward .....	800
14. J. A. Allen .....	1,850
15. Lehi Heward .....	1,800
16. Alfred B. Randall .....	1,800
17. Nettie Allen .....	1,700
18. James Allen .....	850
19. R. E. Powell .....	350
20. Ashton Nebeker .....	3,100

Total..... 45,000

I have the honor to state that the Navajo Indian Reservation as it now exists contains 7,698,560 acres of land, or approximately 12,029 square miles. This is an area nearly as large as that embraced in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the former containing a land surface of 8,040 square miles and the latter 4,845, according to the statistical table of Rand-McNally. It is larger than Belgium, nearly as large as Switzerland, about one-third the size of Cuba, and nearly four times as large as Puerto Rico.

According to the statistics contained in the last annual report of this office, the Navajo tribe has a population of 20,500 souls; 1,000 of these dress in part in citizen's clothes; 250 of them can read, and 500 use enough English for ordinary conversation. The Navajoes cultivated last year 8,000 acres; they possess 100,500 cattle, 1,200 swine, 1,000,000 sheep, and 250,000 goats. Inspector McLaughlin states in his report that they own, at least some of them, large herds of horses or ponies.

The reservation was set aside by treaty of June 1, 1863 (vol. 15, p. 667), and Executive orders dated October 29, 1878, January 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and one of November 19, 1892; 1,769,600 acres were added in Arizona to the reservation by the Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 967,680 in Utah by that order; 46,080 acres were restored in Mexico to the public domain thereby, but again reserved by Executive order dated April 24, 1886.